FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1851. [NO. 1770.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!
ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are authorised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given. H., S. & CO.
Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

BACON! BACON!!

10,000 LBS. Kentucky SIDES and Shoulders, a prime article, and can be afforded for considerably less than N. C. Bacon in this market.

65 bales Eastern HAY.
15 do North River ditto.
300 bushels white Corn, Rowan county.
A few hundred lbs. Wayne county Hams.
For sale by
WM. H. LUTTERLOH.
April 26. 69-2w

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes,
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.
Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

DUPONT'S POWDER.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S POWDER in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DE ROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, April 25, 1851. 69-1m

200 Laborers wanted,
(COLORED PREFERRED.)

AT $1 per day. Also, 50 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.
April 26, 1851. 69tf

Fayetteville and Northern
PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock in the "Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company," will be opened from this date until the 25th of May next, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to-wit:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of Hon. Robert Strange, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean, J. W. Pearce, J. G. Shepherd, Joel Williams, John C. Williams, and D. G. MacRae.

At Raleigh, under the direction of E. P. Guion, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Seaton Gales, and Wm. W. Holden.

At Smithfield, under the direction of J. W. Evans, Ashley Sanders and Duncan McPherson.

Upper part of Johnston, under the direction of A. J. Leach, John McLean, Linn B. Sanders.

Lower part of Wake, under the direction of Adam G. Banks, Stephen Stephenson, Samuel Whitaker, and Dr. John H. Jones.

At Flea Hill, Cumberland, under the direction of Joel Williams, David McNeill, and N. K. McDuffie.

At Averasborough, under the direction of D. J. McAlister, John C. Smith, Neill S. Stewart, and Wm. T. Smith.

At Kingsbury, under the direction of John C. Williams, Nathan King, Henry Elliot, and John McNeill.

At McNeill's Ferry, under the direction of Arch'd S. McNeill, John A. Spears, Dr. John McKay, and Robert B. Smith.

At Summerville, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, Alex. D. McLean, Arch'd Cameron, and Hugh C. McLean.

At Neill's Creek, under the direction of C. H. Cofield, Andrew H. Dewar, and Geo. W. Pegram.

The several Committees are requested to open the books forthwith, and to continue them open until the 25th of May, after which to return them to the Commissioners at Fayetteville by the first Monday in June next.

ROBERT STRANGE,
B. W. ROBINSON,
ARCH'D McLEAN,
J. W. PEARCE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JOEL WILLIAMS,
D. G. MACRAE,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners.
April 25, 1851. 69-3w

NEW LAW BOOK.

ADAMS'S Doctrine of Equity, the excellent work prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for the course of Legal Study. Price $2 50, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 15.

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.
April 1851. 69tf

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.
April 22, 1851. 69tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in sums of $500 and $1000, payable in from ten to twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by Act of Assembly, with ample provision for the payment of principal and interest; and being *exempt from taxation* also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DE ROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, April 22. 69-1m

"SMALL STORES"—1851-'2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 24, 1851.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for small stores," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 26th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Looking glasses
Brushes, shaving	*Mustard seed
Brushes, scrubbing	Needles, sewing, assorted
Brushes, shoe	*Pepper, black
Brushes, clothes	*Pepper, red
Buttons, navy, vest	Razors, in single cases
Buttons, navy, coat	Razor strops
Buttons, dead-eye	Riband, hat
Blacking, boxes of	Soap, shaving, in cakes
Beeswax	Silk, sewing, blue black
Combs, coarse	Scissors
Combs, fine	Spoons
Cotton, spools of	Thread, black, white, and blue
Grass, for hats	Tape, black and white
Jacknives	Thimbles.
Handkerchiefs, cotton	
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors	

*Mustard and pepper will be required at New York *only*, and in the raw state.

All the articles must be of good quality, equal to the best of those generally used in the service, and conformable to the samples (*all of which have been recently selected and new*) deposited at said navy yards and in this Bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy yard where delivered as the Chief of this Bureau may direct, and be in all respects satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All the articles to be delivered free of all incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each and every article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Every separate package in which one or more dozen of the above articles are packed, and the boxes, bales, or barrels in which the same may be delivered, shall be marked with their contents, the name of the contractor, and the month and year when put up; and, when desired, in good, substantial shipping order.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition, will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guaranty required by law; the competency of the guaranty to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."
69-4w

ICE! ICE!!.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby notified that Ice will be delivered at the Market House from and after the first of May, between the hours of six and half past seven o'clock, A. M., and on Saturday afternoons between six and half past seven o'clock for the remainder of the season.

ICE will also be kept on hand for sale at the market house, to transient purchasers, at three cents per pound. Application to be made to

CHARLES GODDARD, Agent.
April 28, 1851. 69-3w

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

HAVE REMOVED to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis's New Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawn or Muslin to a $2 Silk; Canton Crape Shawls; Broche and Lace do.; sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot Lace Capes, from $1 to $8; emb'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Tarltans; sup'r emb'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; emb'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment Dotted Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Table Damask; Towelings, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, green, brown, and olive Cloths; Drap-D'Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmerets, for coatings; plain and check Linen do.; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marseilles Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Flats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

—ALSO—

8 cases Fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Berbe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do.; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades; Wall Papering; Screen ditto.

A Large Stock of common and French CALF BOOTS; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd: Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware. Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, will take place in the Hotel Hall, on the 19th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M. A general attendance is requested.

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
April 19, 1851. 68-td.

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.
April 21. 68tf

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of

Fancy Silk Goods; domestic and imported Staple Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; Straw Goods, a great variety; Men's, Boys' and Youths' ditto.

Also, fashionable Mole-skin Hats; Summer do; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades; Hardware; Cutlery; China, Glass and Crockery-ware; Ready-made Clothing.

All of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.
April 21, 1851. 68-8w

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding and other tales; Port Folio of a Medical Student; Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c, &c.

Received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 19.

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

NOTICE.

AT the March Term, 1851, of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, it was ordered by the Court, that the Tolls charged at the several Bridges and Ferries in Cumberland County shall not exceed the following, that is to say:

At Bridges and Ferries over the Cape Fear River.

For all Wagons and Carriages drawn by 4 or more horses,	50 cents.
Drawn by three horses,	40 "
" by two "	30 "
" by one horse,	20 "
Horse and rider,	10 "
Loose horses, each,	5 "
Persons on foot,	2 "
Cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.,	1 cent.

At all other Bridges and Ferries.

For all Wagons or Carriages drawn by 1, 2, or 3 horses,	10 cents.
Drawn by 4 or more horses,	15 "
Horse and Rider,	5 "

Extract from the Minutes.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
March 29, 1851. 68-3t

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

New Store and Goods.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York the best assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in this market. They were carefully selected by one of long experience in the business, and will be sold as low as can be in the county or State. They consist in part as follows, viz:

A choice selection of Prints, from 5 to 50 cts.; Muslins, emb'd Swiss; French do; Jaconet, Mull and Swiss do; Ginghams; Bareges; Silk Tissues, fine and cheap; Printed Lawns; Lace and Muslin Capes, from 2 50 to $7; Collars and Cuffs; Silk, Linen and Thread Edgings; Silk and Cotton Hose; Half do; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves and Mitts of all colors; Gentlemen's and Ladies' white and black Kid Gloves; col'd do; Corded and Grass Skirts; Bobinets; Crapes; Bonnet and Neck Ribbons; Satin and Taffeta do; Belts and Buckles; blue and black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Drap D'Ete, some very fine; Satin and Marseilles Vestings; Cashmerets; Mohair Cord Denims; Planters' and other Linens; Irish do; Linen Drilling; Camlet Jeans; Chambrays; col'd and paper Cambrics; Croton Coating; fancy and black Cravats; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Shell and Horn Combs; fine and dress do; Tooth and Hair Brushes; Hair Excelsior; Linen Braid; Spool Thread; Silk and Flax do; Bleached and Brown Shirting; a great variety of very cheap Diaper; Oil Silks; Dress do; Suspenders; Summer Shawls; Silk and Straw Bonnets, from $1 to $7; Straw Hats for Children; Men's and Boys' Kip Shoes and Pumps; Ladies' Kid do; Ties; Buskins; Walking Shoes; Opera Slippers, a new article, very fine; col'd do; Ladies' and Misses' Enamelled do; a great variety of Ready-made Clothing; Ivory and Feather Fans; Umbrellas; Parasols, a beautiful article, &c. &c.

In fact, every thing usually kept in a Dry Goods establishment. All I ask is a call, as I am sure I cannot fail to please in price and quality.

D. B. McARN,
per J. C. Medlin, Agent.
Floral College, N. C., April 14, 1851. 67-4w

☞ Call at the NEW STORE on the Avenue.

Superior large size Mackerel,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels.
Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
April 14, 1851. 67tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 16, 1851.

DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent. payable to the Stockholders at the Principal Bank and Branches, on and after the 5th of May next.

[68-3w] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MACMILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
April 1851. 67-3m

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by

P. P. JOHNSON.
April 14. 67

MECHANICAL BOOKS.

APPLETON'S Mechanics' Magazine; Borden's Formulæ for constructing Rail Roads; Wightwick's Hints to Architects, by Downing; Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book; Mahan's Civil Engineering; Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine; Mill-Wright's Guide; American House Carpenter, by Hatfield; Mechanic's Own Book; Mechanic's Text Book; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; Builder's Companion; Dyer and Color Maker's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 19, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.
March 10, 1851. 66tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.

Apply to M. V. JONES.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851. 66-6m

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons, Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son. GEORGE BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S American Institutions with notes by the Hon. J. C. Spencer, published for the use of Schools, &c. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences. Jane Bouverie, or Prosperity and Adversity, by Miss Sinclair, author of Modern Accomplishments, &c.

Harpers' and International Magazines for March, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
April 1.

500 Acres of LAND
For Sale,
IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C., NEAR THE COAL MINES ON DEEP RIVER.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed, on the Estate of L. K. Pratt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th of MAY next, on a credit of nine months, a TRACT OF LAND in Moore county, and within one mile of the Coal Mines on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of Land has no farm nor improvements upon it; it contains a quantity of the very best long-leaf pines.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm, for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting Ton Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the bend of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evans's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the Land will be shown, or any information given.

JOHN BOROUGHS, Adm'r.
Orange county, April 4, 1851. 67ts-pd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Newspapers must be paid for.—A case was tried yesterday, in the Common Pleas, before Judge Kelly, in which the right of a newspaper publisher to exact payment from a subscriber, who neglects or refuses to give notice to stop his paper, was fully tested. The case was that of Philip R. Freas vs. Jacob Haas. It was an action to recover the subscription price of the Germantown Telegraph for 12 years. The paper was left at a public house in the vicinity of the defendant's stall, in Callowhill street, (the defendant being a butcher at the time,) at the express direction of Mr. Haas, where it continued to be left for the space of time stated. The defence was two fold—1st, the statute of limitations; and 2d, that the paper should have been left at the residence of the defendant, as it was known to the plaintiff.

Judge Kelly charged the jury, that where a person subscribes for a paper, and gives directions where it shall be left, he is bound to pay for it, unless he prescribes the time for which it shall be left. If a subscriber wishes to discontinue his paper it is his duty to square his accounts, and then give notice for a discontinuance. If a paper is sent to a person through the Post Office, and he takes it out, he is bound to pay for it. If a subscriber changes his residence, it does not follow that the carrier must take notice of it, and a delivery of the paper at the place where he was first directed to leave it, is a delivery to the subscriber, unless the publisher receives notice to discontinue or send it to another place.

The statute of limitations did not affect the case, as the defendant had paid something on account in June, 1844. Verdict for plaintiff, $22 50.—*Phila. Sun.*

Talent Acquired.—As it is in the body, so it is in the mind; practice makes it what it is, and most even of those excellencies which are looked on as natural endowments, will be found, when examined into more narrowly, to be the product of exercise, and to be raised to that pitch only by repeated actions. Some men are remarkable for pleasantness in raillery, others for apologues and apposite diverting stories.—This is apt to be taken for the effects of pure nature, and that the rather because it is not got by rules; and those who excel in either of them never purposely set themselves to the study of it as an art to be learnt. But yet it is true, that at first some lucky hit which took with somebody, and gained him commendation, encouraged him to try again, inclined his thoughts and endeavors that way, till at last he insensibly got a faculty in it without perceiving how, and that is attributed wholly to nature which was much more the effects of use and practice.—*Locke.*

A Melancholy Spectacle.—On yesterday evening the train of cars from Cleveland brought several convicts from that city to the penitentiary. Among the rest were three or four mere boys, who have been sentenced for years, in the very morning of their days, to the walls of a prison, for heinous crimes against society. One boy was a little over ten years of age, two others were only a little older; and as they rattled their manacles, and hobbled from the cars to the omnibus, they laughed about their awkward fix, and looked hardened, and indifferent to the terrible punishment awaiting them. The sight was sickening. And yet how many parents are permitting their young children to run at large, at all hours of the night, without any restraint, thus imbibing habits that, sooner or later, will bring them to the same end.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal.*

A person in Boston has, during the past four years, travelled by railroad over *thirty thousand miles*, and yet has attended to his daily business in the city, working about ten hours per day. During his travels he has had more than a million fellow passengers, and yet not the slightest accident has happened to any one of them while in the cars. During the whole time he has been detained from his business but upon three occasions by the non-arrival of the cars, and then for not more than an hour. So punctually has the train arrived, that for months there has been scarcely a perceptible variation in the time of reaching the city. The road travelled was the Worcester, and the train the Newton Special.—*Boston Traveller.*

Culture of Sugar.—A hundred years ago the Jesuits brought a few bushels of cane from Hispaniola, and planted them in the second municipality of New Orleans. In 1759 the first sugar-mill was erected. In 1840 the number of slaves employed in the sugar culture was 148,890, and the product was 119,947 hogsheads, of 1,000 pounds each, and 600,000 gallons of molasses. In 1850-'51 the crop will exceed 200,000 hhds., worth ten millions of dollars. The capital now employed is seventy-five millions of dollars. The machinery is obtained almost entirely at the North.

Barnum Outdone.—The Madison Courier relates the following piece of financiering: McElevey, the tailor, who bought the prize ticket to Jenny Lind's first concert in Cincinnati, is one of the few men in the world who are as sharp as Barnum. The way he worked things was this—for some days before the concert he went round among his friends, betting ten dollars with this one, twenty dollars with that one, and so on, until he had a thousand dollars bet that he would buy the prize ticket. The ticket was knocked down to him at $575, thus leaving him $425 in pocket.

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foot to pay the expense of his funeral. Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed, one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing his hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. "Only a shilling," said Toler, "only a shilling to bury an attorney! Here is a guinea; go and bury one-and-twenty of them!"

HOW TO INCREASE BEAUTY.

There is a divine contagion in all beauteous things. We alternately color objects with our fancies and affections, or receive from them a kindred hue—

"Like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor."

This principle pervades all nature, physical and moral. Let those who would trace an expression of serenity and tenderness on a human face, watch a person of sensibility as he gazes upon a painting by Claude or Raphael. In contemplating a fine picture, we drink in its spirit through our eyes. If a lovely woman would increase her charms, let her gaze ardently on all beauteous images. Let her not indulge those passions which deform the features, but cultivate on the contrary, every soft affection. It will soon become an easy task, for one good feeling suggests and supports another. We involuntarily adapt our aspect to our emotions, and long habits of thought and feeling leave a permanent impression on the countenance. Every one believes thus far in physiognomy, and acts more or less upon his belief. But even the effect upon the features of a transient emotion is truly wonderful. A fierce man often looks beautifully tender and serene when either caressing or being caressed, and deceives us like the ocean in a calm, which at times is "the gentlest of all things."—*Richardson's Literary Leaves.*

The Every-Day Married Lady.—The *every-day* Married Lady is the inventor of a thing which few foreign nations have as yet adopted either in their houses or in their languages. This thing is "comfort." The word cannot well be defined; the items that enter into its composition being so numerous that a description would read like a catalogue. We all understand, however, what it means, although few of us are sensible of the source of the enjoyment. A widower has very little comfort, and a bachelor none at all; whilst a married man—provided his wife be an every-day married lady—enjoys it in perfection. But he enjoys it unconsciously, and therefore ungratefully; it is a thing of course—a necessary, a right of the want of which he complains without being distinctly sensible of its presence. Even when it acquires sufficient intensity to arrest his attention—when his features and heart soften, and he looks round with a half smile on his face, and says, "This is comfort!" it never occurs to him to inquire where it all comes from. His every-day wife is sitting quietly in the corner; it was not she who lighted the fire, or dressed the dinner, or drew the curtains; and it never occurs to him to think that all these, and a hundred other circumstances of the moment, owe their virtue to her inspiriting; and that the comfort which enriches the atmosphere, which sparkles in the embers, which broods in shadowy parts of the room, which glows in his own full heart, emanates from her and encirc

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 30.

The British Steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax last night, from Liverpool, 19th instant.

Cotton was very dull and had declined ⅛, and even at that reduction was very difficult of sale, it being nearly impossible to effect any negotiation at all in it, as in consequence of the advices brought by the Arctic, stating that the crop was much larger than was anticipated, public opinion is decidedly against the market. The sales of the week were over 25,000 bales.

The stock of Cotton in Liverpool is 527,000 bales, of which 362,000 are American, against 570,000 bales last year, of which 365,000 were American.

The manufacturing districts are dull, and Yarns are declining.

Breadstuffs are dull in consequence of the immense receipts from France.

There is a strong opposition in the British Parliament to the income tax bill. The House of Commons adjourned to the 28th inst., without coming to any vote.

The Queen opens the World's Fair in State, but the public are to be excluded from the ceremony.

The British forces have been victorious over the Kaffirs, but there is no prospect of peace.

The Continental news is unimportant.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Removal and Appointment.—Peyton W. Moore, of North Carolina, has been appointed chief Corresponding Clerk in the Navy Department, vice Samuel L. Harris, removed.

Doct. W. S. Parrott, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing has resigned. Doct. P. had awarded to him by the late Mexican Board, for losses incurred by him while living in Mexico, over $126,000, and can well afford to retire.

DETROIT, (MICHIGAN,) April 25.

Justice seems to be asserting her dominion of late, and the public is rid of another curse. At the session of the circuit court in Hillsdale county last week, the notorious thief and desperado, known throughout the southern part of this State and Indiana as "old Sile Doty," was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to Jackson prison for seventeen years, which, if he lives, will bring him to a ripe old age. He has spent a whole life time in the character of a desperado, thieving, counterfeiting, highway robbery, and murder, and was a terror to the public wherever he was. He has served out one term of two years in our penitentiary, been pardoned once by the President, and has broken jail, generally by the help of accomplices, nearly one hundred times during his infamous career. He had no fears of a common county jail, and openly boasted that he could escape from any in which he might be placed, and before his last conviction boasted that he could escape from the Jackson prison if he was sent there. He was once convicted of murder in the first degree in Indiana, while going to prison escaped from the officer, and afterwards got a new trial on the ground that the sentence should have been in the second degree, and on this trial got clear by the hard swearing of his particular friends.

Daily Advertiser.

What a useful and happy man this might have made, if all his energy and perseverance had been directed in an honest course!

Another Den of Robbers.—The New Albany (Ia.) Ledger gives an account of a den of robbers on an island in Beaver Lake, Jasper county in that State, discovered by Mr. Weiss, who went after four stolen horses. In order to save his life, he swore not to divulge what he saw; but he exposed the whole when he got home. The Ledger says:

"He was taken to a large cave on this island, provided with supper, and then shown false keys, bank note presses, metal for making bogus money, &c. Mr. Weiss says there were over one hundred men in the gang—many of whom he knew—they had been residents of this and adjoining counties, and that they had occupied high stations among the citizens. He states that there were about twenty-five women in the gang—the wives of some of the rascals. They had one hundred and thirty horses on the island."

A Fast Funeral—a Race to the Grave.—On Saturday last, two funeral processions of unusual length, on their way to the Cemetery in Cambridge, neared each other a little above Porter's Hotel. A rivalry immediately set up between the drivers of the hearses, *to see which should reach the gate of the Cemetery first!* By a great application of the whip a sample of fast driving developed itself—but the race was of short duration. The coffin in one of the hearses was thrown out on the ground, and, before the cortege following could draw up, it was run over by three or four hacks, and seriously mutilated. This accident suddenly put an end to the mad career of the Jehus. The body was restored to its proper place, and the two funerals proceeded in order. Fast driving to the grave often occurs in Cambridge.

Boston Mail.

A Fair Warning.—A lady with artificial cheeks, was seen promenading Chesnut street, Philadelphia, the other day, with the following label attached to her dress by a mischievous boy, who owed her a grudge for pushing him into the gutter: "BEWARE OF THE PAINT."

Mrs. Partington says it is a curious provision of nature that hens never lay when eggs are dear, and always commence laying when they are cheap.

The way they do things in California.—The Pacific News has the following:—A man was discovered on the bank of the river two miles this side of Nicolaus, who had been shot through the heart. On the collar of his coat was pinned a piece of paper, on which was written the following: "*I caught this damned rascal stealing my mules and I shot him.*" The dead man was not recognised.

Admiralty Order against Smoking.—An order from the British Admiralty has been promulgated on board the commissioned ships at the ports, prohibiting any naval officer, whilst in uniform, from smoking, either in the public streets or in boats.

CHECKS.

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

AN INTERESTING ORIGINAL LETTER.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

GEN. WAYNE'S OPINION OF ARNOLD.

A kind friend has placed in our hands an original letter written by Gen. ANTHONY WAYNE to a gentleman in this vicinity, which will be read with interest as containing the opinion of one of the bravest of our Revolutionary officers upon the treachery and previous character of Benedict Arnold. We give the letter entire:

HAVERSTRAW, NEAR STONY POINT, October 1, 1780.

My Dear Sir: Will you do me the justice to believe that neither want of affection nor inclination, but a thousand other intervening circumstances, have prevented me from writing sooner. Indeed, my dear sir, we have hitherto had but a very disagreeable campaign; what with private feuds and public misfortunes, I am almost distracted and worn down. Just as I had effected a temporary reconciliation among the officers of this line to measures which had wounded their feelings, and beginning to feel a little happy, the perfidy of Gen. Arnold has opened a new field for anxiety of mind, and distrust of some others, both in the cabinet and the field.

I can't say that I was much shocked on the occasion. I had long known the man; as early as 1776 he produced a conviction to me that honor and true virtue were strangers to his soul—and, however contradictory it may appear, he did not possess either fortitude or personal courage. He was naturally a coward, and never went into danger but when stimulated by liquor, even to intoxication; consequently not capable of conducting any command committed to his charge. But, however that may be, had he succeeded in the dark affair, Charleston and the other recent military checks we have experienced in South Carolina would be trifles to the loss of *West Point* and its dependencies; for, by possessing that pass, the enemy would effectually separate the Northern and Middle States, and prevent any possible communication short of *half moon*, situate twelve miles north of Albany. By this means they might direct their whole force to any point without being in danger of a junction of the forces of these States to molest them in their operation.

The storm was to have taken place last Tuesday night, or the next morning. The garrison of West Point was so detached, and the works so wretchedly manned and provided, that the whole must have been carried in twenty minutes. His Excellency fortunately—very fortunately—arrived at that place about half an hour before the treachery was discovered; but Arnold made his escape in a boat, and proceeded down the river as a flag, and got on board the Vulture sloop-of-war. The General expecting that, as the enemy were embarked, and every thing in perfect readiness for the enterprise, Sir Henry Clinton would (notwithstanding the discovery) attempt to carry the works by assault, well knowing the debilitated state of the garrison and the proper points of attack, and that our army was not within supporting distance, he therefore dispatched an express at seven o'clock that evening, which reached us by twelve at night, directing Gen. Greene to order the Pennsylvania line to proceed with all dispatch under my command, and endeavor if possible to get possession of the defiles leading from Stony to West Point. We immediately marched, leaving our camp standing, and by sunrise passed that pass, being upwards of sixteen miles in four hours, performed in the night, without a single man left behind.

Here we yet remain, waiting for Sir Harry's motions; but, knowing our position, he will not be hardy enough to persevere in an enterprise (although a very favorite one) that would be the price of much blood. I shall not commit myself to the fortifications, but will decide the fate of the day at the point of the bayonet in the gorges of the defiles, through which the enemy must pass before they reach the works.

My kindest wishes to Sister Sally and her little people: present my best respects to mother Penrose, and believe me yours, most affectionately,

ANTY: WAYNE.

The Profits of Begging.—The sums accumulated by street beggars are frequently so large as almost to exceed belief. We find the following instance on the police returns of the Fifteenth Ward, New York.

"A beggar, Edward Fitzsimmons, was brought in by officer Brooks, on suspicion of petty theft, and on searching him two bags of specie, containing about $650 in pieces from 5 to 50 cents, weighing about 35 pounds, were found on his person; also 8 small dirty pocket books, containing $25, in one and two dollar bills on the Massachusetts Bank, which to all appearance had not seen the light of day for ten years. The bills were mouldy and matted together, all of which, by his own confession, he has begged. He is an Irishman, and has been in this country about 12 years.—When he first arrived he went to work on a railroad in Massachusetts, and worked there four months, when by accident he became disabled. From thence he went to the Alms House, since which time he has followed the profession of begging."

John Smith.—This ubiquitous and erratic individual whose adventures, exploits and travels exceed everything related in "the Arabian Nights," at last accounts was in New York. John it seems was a widower at the tender and inflammable age of 60, and became smitten with the charms of a fair spinster, whose age we cannot tell, of course. Her name was Bunce, which she finally consented to change to Smith, but John "came up missing one day," and the fair Miss Bunce, had the mortification of learning that another lady had succeeded to the place and privileges of Mrs. John Smith. Forthwith in her agony of heart, she flew to a lawyer, and the result was a declaration in assumpsit "whereas, nevertheless, however, notwithstanding, moreover, &c. &c., and to the damage of the said plaintiff, $20,000." It appeared in evidence, that John was to the last perfectly willing to lend his name and fortunes to Miss Bunce, the heroine; but this arrangement did not please the younger Smiths, (John, we believe has a large family,) and so to "plaise the childer," John married another woman. The jury awarded the fair plaintiff, Heartsalve to the amount of $2,000, and we presume all parties were satisfied—John with his wife who, although not the one he wanted, is now deservedly *dear*, and the plaintiff with the reflection that she now has $2,000 and there are a few more of the Smiths left.—*Columbia Telegraph.*

Wild Pigeons.—The Erie Rail Road brought to the New York market on Friday *seven tons* of wild pigeons. Since the pigeon season commenced, probably not less than seventy-five tons have found their way to the same market, principally from the counties of Steuben and Alleghany.

A Lady's Work.—A lady residing at Strabane has sent to the London Exhibition a knitted lace scarf, containing 12¼ miles of thread, and 3,475,000 stitches. It is nine feet ten inches in length, and three feet wide, and is only 5¾ ounces in weight.

Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect for the eternity before us.

LAMENTATIONS OF THE DISUNIONISTS.

From the Pendleton Messenger of April 10.

The Southern Rights Convention assembled at Pickens Court House on Tuesday the 1st instant, Gen. F. N. Garvin, the President, in the chair.

Col. J. L. Orr, our Representative in Congress, being present, was called upon to address the meeting. He spoke with his usual ability, and, after glancing rapidly at the inequalities of the benefits and burdens of the Federal Government and its oppressions of the South, went on to declare that the Union was a curse, and its dissolution inevitable, and that a Southern Confederacy must succeed it, and was what he most desired. He then went on to define his own position in relation to the action of South Carolina. *He was opposed to separate State action, and preferred to wait until some of the other States got ready to move off with us.* In support of these views he assigned many reasons, among the most prominent of which was, that by acting now we would drive off our friends of the Southern States, and compel them to take part against us. He spoke of these men being as true to the cause, and as devoted to the principles involved, as the most patriotic of our people. *We deeply regretted hearing such sentiments coming from Col. Orr, and are truly sorry that he deemed it necessary to promulgate them in a speech at this time.* To what extent it may create disorder and division in the ranks of the Southern rights men in this district time alone will disclose.

THE JUDICIARY.

Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting as Circuit Judge at New York, delivered on the 7th instant, a charge to the grand jury on the subject of the fugitive slave law, which is one of the ablest and most thorough vindications yet published of the constitutionality and expediency of the law.

It is a subject of profound gratification that on this subject the Judges of the U. States courts have been found thus far, without exception, upright and unchangeable in support of this law. Justices Grier, Woodbury, and now Nelson, of the Supreme Court, have distinctly affirmed, in the plainest and most perspicuous terms, the obligations of the law, the duty of obedience, and the futility of the agitations which faction has raised against it. These are all of Northern birth and education. Of the District Judges we remember Judge Kane, of the Pennsylvania District, Judge Sprague, of Massachusetts, Judge Judson, of Connecticut, and, we think, Judge Betts, of New York, all of whom have used the same language of unyielding rebuke to the assailants of the law, and of firm determination to support it by every means within their reach. No federal judge that has yet been called to act upon this subject has held any other position.

This attitude of the federal judiciary throughout the North is a most consoling spectacle to those who look for a peaceful and effective barrier against the storms of popular passion that are threatening the peace of the country. Justice Nelson indicates the value of this bulwark, when he tells the grand jury that this law is constitutional, that it must be enforced, and that all State laws which are in conflict with this, or tend to obstruct and embarrass its execution, are "unconstitutional and void, and can afford no protection against its penalties. The law of Congress is paramount, and must be obeyed." This is said in reference to such laws as Vermont has passed, as are proposed to be passed in Massachusetts, and other laws heretofore passed by some of the States, to obstruct the operation of the former law of Congress. All these laws are void when they come in conflict with this law, and we have proof now that such will be the undivided opinion of the Supreme Court, and such the decision of the District Judges of the United States, whenever such questions are brought before them in any of the free States.—*Picayune.*

From the National Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: A document entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future," is in general circulation in the South, and has produced an amazing effect upon public sentiment, wherever read. I am happy to confirm, by a classical quotation, the following sentiment in a South Carolina Disunion Address, quoted in the above document: "All ordinary rules of conduct fail in great crises of national convulsion; and that, to be successful, revolutions *must never pause for preparation*—since such pauses are fatal to their progress; the happy audacity of high and holy enthusiasm, not of calculating prudence, must ride the whirlwind," &c. This agrees exactly with TACITUS, the philosophical historian. "*Scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescunt:*" which we translate thus: "*Crimes and wicked counsels prevail by sudden violence, but good by delays.*"

TACEO.

North Carolina, April 17.

It is stated, to the credit of the Bostonians, that out of 400 men composing the Boston Light Infantry Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Boyd, only *one* man was found reluctant to volunteer in arms to support the U. S. Marshal in the execution of the Fugitive Slave act, during the recent excitement there on that subject.

SYMPATHY WASTED.

The philanthropists of Boston, says the Richmond Republican, made most mournful and melting appeals to the benevolence and humanity of mankind in general, and womankind in particular, upon the subject of the mother, wife and children of the hapless Sims. The Savannah Republican puts an extinguisher upon this pathos, with the following bucket-full of ice-water.

"The man has no children, and his reputed wife is a free woman, who was so much incensed at his desertion of her, that as soon as he informed her of his arrival in Boston, she gave the information to his master. Mr. Potter at first thought he would not trouble himself to reclaim so idle a fellow, but Sims' mother told him it was his duty to do it, and endeavor to save him from becoming worthless to himself and every body else. This suggestion, and the fact that it was so clear a case, and would give a fair test as to whether Boston would redeem her character and sustain the laws or not, induced Mr. Potter to follow the case up."

When the Duc de Choiseul, a remarkably meager man, went to London to negotiate a peace, Charles Townshend, being asked whether the French Government had sent the preliminaries of a treaty, replied, "He did not know, but they had sent the outline of an Ambassador."

DANVILLE, (PA.) April 25.

Church struck by Lightning—Sad Occurrence.—The new Methodist Church in this place was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, while the congregation were at prayer, and immediately preceding the administration of the communion. The electric fluid passed down the steeple through the roof, and down the lamp rods to near the centre of the church and in the midst of the assembly, and from thence shooting off in every direction. Mrs. George Pensyl, a highly respectable lady, was struck and instantly killed, and fifteen others injured very seriously. They are now doing well.

The occurrence caused the greatest excitement and alarm, and interrupted the services for the day. The shock was very severe, and many of the females were carried out of the church fainting. The steeple was completely shattered, and will have to be removed. Several pews were torn loose, the floor boards torn up, and the doors shattered. The injury to the building was considerable. It was a very handsome edifice, and had been but recently completed.

Jenny Lind at Pittsburg.—Pittsburg, Saturday, April 28.—At Jenny Lind's concert last night $3000 were received.—Some mischievous boys threw stones in at the windows of Jenny's carriage, and afterward into her dressing-room. Her feelings were so deeply wounded by this indecent insult that she refused to sing to-night, and left for Baltimore. According to all accounts the Pittsburg mob behaved shamefully to the stranger. The American of that place gives the following account of the scenes:—

Some eight or ten thousand full and half grown vagabonds surrounded the building and kept up an unearthly confusion of sounds. She was unfortunate in another way too. On her way to the Hall last night, the horses became restive and ungovernable—backed the carriage against a dray, and was near upsetting it, rendering it necessary for her to get out, where she was exposed to and surrounded by a large crowd, excited by the accident. This was enough of itself, to unstring the nerves of a bolder lady than Jenny, and the conduct of the crowd at the Hall was little calculated to put her excited feelings to rest. There was indeed no real danger. The crowd was not angry or ill disposed, nor bent in any way on mischief, and the Mayor had the whole police force of the city present, and was in personal attendance himself, but it was excited and noisy, and some gravel stones were heard on the windows, which caused an expectation and dread of dornics and brick bats. Order, however, was restored by the firmness and judicious course of the Mayor, but Jenny said that the bills must be called in, that she would not and could not sing.

The late ex-Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, had among his personal property which is advertised for sale, two pews in the Baptist Church at Concord; two in the Episcopal Church, and four in that of the Methodist.

The New York Courier gives the proceeds of an invoice of goods shipped by a firm of that city to California, the prime cost of which was $120. The sum realized on it was $533.50, about 400 per cent. The charge, however, for freight, storage, auction duties, &c., amounted to $533.36, leaving a balance due on the original shipment of fourteen cents, which, with thirty-six cents more, were used up in paying the postage from San Francisco on the letter conveying an account of the transaction.

POULTRY.

There seems to be no branch of domestic economy less understood than profitably raising poultry. When we say profitably we do not speak of their value in dollars and cents, for we hold that every dwelling, however humble or splendid it may be, should have a few chickens around them; for there are times in almost every family, both in sickness and health, when money cannot buy the little luxuries that the chickens give us. What profit is there in keeping fifty or one hundred hens, without a corresponding supply of eggs? Most people think that chickens must pick up their own living, and yield a good supply of eggs in the bargain, but we have found that chickens forced to roam for their daily food, have little time or inclination to lay; and those who expect a good supply of eggs without generous feed, may as well plant their choice vegetable seeds in a sand bank, and look for tender delicious vegetables.

We have had some little experience in the "henery," and have found the great secret in getting a supply of eggs through the whole season, but not in driving the hens up hill, or in feeding them exclusively on gravel, or in supplying them with chalk nest eggs. The whole secret consists in giving them plenty of food, grain and flesh; and any of the grains will answer, as the chicken's mill is very convenient. For eight or nine months in the year, the chickens will supply themselves with animal food in the shape of insects, but the rest of the time feed them regularly with flesh, as well as corn. Boiled sweet potatoes is an excellent food for fowls, but with it they want grain of some kind and flesh also. In our long hot summers, poultry are inclined to become lousy; but if clean, good ashes are placed convenient to the hen-house, the hens will dust themselves in them until the vermin disappear. Nature is their teacher, and hers in an unerring guide. A good shelter should be provided for the chickens to roost under; and manure of chickens properly saved, will repay all expenses of feeding. It is a great error to crowd too many chickens together.

We know nothing of the patent chicken-hatching machines, but we know that fifty hens will lay more eggs and raise more chickens upon one lot or enclosure, than will one hundred. They do not flourish in a crowded state, neither will hens lay as well when great numbers are together. A hen is a right prudish old lady, and affects great modesty in selecting her nest and laying her eggs, always taking a quiet, sly place, when it can be found. We say then to our readers, keep no more fowls than you can and will feed well. Provide good shelter for them, save all the manure, and your gardens will pay in their increased productiveness, for all your culture of chickens, and then when beef resembles sole leather and bacon becomes stale, young chickens and fresh eggs will prove a luxury indeed.—*Soil of the South.*

From the Columbia Banner.

NEWSPAPER AGENT TO AN EDITOR.

By R****.

My Dear Sir—I have just returned from a tour through this State, and proceed to furnish you with an account of my labors and their success. I have been gone for three months, and assure you, in all sincerity, that I am fully satisfied. You furnished me with a list of one hundred and seventeen owing subscribers, as you will recollect. I have called upon one hundred and four of them, and have the honor of paying over to your order three dollars and twelve and one half cents, being the amount to which you are entitled. I return you the list, numbered 1 to 117, and now give you the reply of each.

No. 1—Is a minister. He says in the first place, he never got one half of the numbers, (a lie according to the account of the Postmaster,) and in the next place your joker's column was too scurrilous. He can't think of aiding to sustain a paper that advertises horse races and gander pulling. Besides, he knows from the tone of your editorials that you drink, and paying you would only be the means of your ending your days in the kennel. He wonders at your impudence in sending him his bill after publishing the account of the great prize fight between Left Handed Smoke and Battering Bill. He wants nothing to do with you—never wants to hear from you again.

No. 2—Is in jail for debt. He has not seen a half dollar for a year. Says he would pay you with the utmost cheerfulness, if he only had the money, but had to borrow a shirt to put on last Sunday. Admires your paper wonderfully, and hopes you will continue sending it to him. He wishes you to take a bold stand in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as he thinks it would be a very popular move with gentlemen in his situation. If you send him any more papers he hopes you will see that the postage is paid, as otherwise, he will be unable to enjoy your lucubrations. Sends his best respects.

No. 3—Is a young Doctor. Says your paper is beneath the notice of a gentleman. Wouldn't give a ——— for a cart load. Says you inserted an article reflecting on the profession. Only wishes he could catch you here—you would smell ——. Is going to persuade every body that takes your paper to stop it. Cuss'd your bill, and says you may collect it in the best way you can.

No. 4—Is an old Maid. Says you are always taking a fling at single ladies of an uncertain age. Wouldn't pay you if she was rolling in wealth, and you hadn't cash enough to buy a crust of bread. Sent all the papers she had back a month ago, and says now that she don't owe you anything. Says she is even with you and intends to keep so till the day of Judgment. Asked me not to forget to tell you that you are no gentleman, or you wouldn't undertake to slander a large and respectable class of the female population of the country.

No. 5—Is a gambler—a sporting gentleman. Says he got completely cleaned out last week at the races. Couldn't accommodate his grandmother with a half-dime if she was starving. Likes your paper tolerably—would like it better if you published more races and would occasionally give an account of a cock-fight. Liked the description of the prize fight amazingly—it redeemed a multitude of your faults. Hopes you won't think hard of him for not paying you now—but has got a prospect of soon having some loose change, as he is after a rich young greenhorn who arrived here last week. Will pay your bill out of the pluckings.

No. 6.—Is an old drunkard. Hasn't got anything and never expects to have. Gathered up all the papers that he had and sold them for a half pint of rum, to the doggery-keeper, to wrap groceries in. Wishes you would send him a pile, as they cost him no postage, his brother-in-law being postmaster, and permitting him to take out his papers for nothing; winked at me when I presented your bill, and inquired if I wasn't a distant relation of the man that butted the bull off the bridge.

No. 7—Is a magistrate. Swore he never owed you a cent, and told me I was a low rascal, for trying to swindle him in such a bare-faced manner. Advised me to make tracks in a little less than no time, or he would get out a warrant against me as a common cheat, and have me sent to prison. Took his advice. Is, by all odds, the meanest man I have seen yet. Never go near *him* again, I swear!

No. 8—Is a politician. Says although you profess to publish a neutral paper, it is not so. Thinks he has seen a considerable squinting towards the side to which he is opposed. Meant to have told you a year ago to stop his paper, but forgot it. Tells you to do so now, and thinks you are getting off very cheaply in not losing any more by him. Believes you to be a rascal, and is too honorable to have anything to do with you, as it might compromise him and injure his prospects.

No. 9—Paid up like a man. The only one. Likes your paper first rate, and means to take and pay for it as long as you publish it or he lives. Asked me to dinner and treated me like a king. An oasis in the desert! A man fit for heaven!

No. 10—Is a merchant. Expects to break shortly, so must save all his small change. Offered me a pair of breeches and a cotton handkerchief for the debt.—Refused him with scorn. Told me to go to the devil. Long jaw. Threatened to break my head. Dared him to do it.—Threw a hatchet at me. I dodged it and put out.

No. 11 to 117—Mean as rot. Had no money—wouldn't pay—didn't owe. I swore I'd sue. Said I might sue and be hanged. Cursed all the little ones and hurried from the big. Never got the first red cent from one of them.

The foregoing is a true extract from my note book. I have not succeeded a whit better with the *patrons* of the other publications for which I am agent, as it is impossible to collect from those who are determined not to pay. I have said I have been away three months. I have expended in that period two hundred and ten dollars, travelling, and my entire commissions amount to eighty-two dollars and forty-five cents. I am very willing to do my share towards the propagation of news, but more than that no reasonable man could ask.—This business don't exactly suit me—I can't stand it.

Please accept my resignation, and strike my name from your list of agents. I admire your paper very much myself, but it would be a queer looking sort of a concern that would come fully up to the requirements of everybody. One wants independence in an editor—another dont want any. One wants all slang—another would not touch a journal that contained an irreverent line with a ten foot-pole. One sentimental, lackadaisical Miss in pantalettes, wanted nothing but love poetry—another never read any thing but the marriages.

All kinds of abuse I have to bear, too. I wouldn't mind it so much if they only cursed you and your paper, but they curse me too! Swindler, rascal, villain, blood sucker. These are some of the names they think proper to bestow upon me. I tried fighting for a while, and thrashed several of your patrons like blazes, but occasionally I got licked like thunder myself.

Once I was put in jail for assault and battery, and only escaped by breaking out.

Send me a receipt for the three dollars twelve-and-a-half cents, and believe me, yours in despair,

AARON SWEATWELL.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE PINS?

Every body uses pins—men, women, and children. Every body buys them. Every body bends them, breaks them, knocks off their heads, and loses them. They enter into every operation, from the drawing-room to the scullery. Go where you will, if you look sharp, you may calculate with certainty on picking up a pin—in the streets, in the cabs, on the door steps and mats, in halls and drawing-rooms, sticking in curtains and sofas and paper-hangings, in counting-houses and lawyers' offices, keeping together old receipts and bills, and fragments of papers, in ladies' needlework, in shop-keeper's parcels, in books, bags, baskets, luggage—they are to be found every where, let them get there how they may, by accident or design. Their ubiquity is astounding; and their manufacture, being in proportion to it, must be something prodigious. There is no article of perpetual use with which we are so familiar; and out of this familiarity springs indifference, for there is no article about whose final destination we are so profoundly ignorant. We know well enough the end of things (not half so useful to us) that wear out in the course of time, or that are liable to be smashed, cracked, chipped, put out of order, or otherwise rendered unavailable for further services; but of the fate of this little article, so universal in its application, so indispensable in its utility, we know nothing whatever. Nobody ever thinks of asking, WHAT BECOMES OF THE PINS? For our own part, we should be very glad to get an answer to that question, and should be very much obliged to any person who can furnish us with it.

The question is by no means an idle one. If we could get at the statistics of pins we should have some tremendous revelations. The loss in pins, strayed, stolen, and mislaid, is past all calculation.—Millions of billions of pins must vanish—no woman alive can tell how or where—in the course of a year. Of the actual number fabricated, pointed, headed, and prepared for sale from one year's end to another, (remember they are to be found in every house, large or small, within the pale of civilization,) we should be afraid to venture a conjecture; but, judging from what we know of their invincible tendency to lose themselves, and our own inveterate carelessness in losing them, we apprehend that, could such a return be obtained, it would present an alarming result. Think of millions of billions of pins being in course of perpetual disappearance! And this has been going on for centuries and centuries, and will continue to go on probably to the world's end. A grave matter to contemplate, my masters. A pin, in its single integrity, is a trifle, atomic, in comparison with other things that are lost and never found again. But reflect for a moment upon pins in the aggregate. The grand sum total of human life is made up of trifles—all large bodies are composed of minute particles.

Years are made up of months, months of weeks, weeks of days, days of hours, hours of minutes, minutes of seconds; and, coming down to the seconds, and calling in the multiplication table to enlighten us, we shall find that there are considerably upward of thirty-one million of them in a year. Try a similar experiment with the pins. Assume any given quantity of loss in any given time, and calculate what it will come to in a cycle of centuries. Most people are afraid of locking into the future, and would not, if they could, acquire a knowledge of the destiny that lies before them. Pause, therefore, before you embark in this fearful calculation; for the chances are largely in favor of your arriving at this harrowing conclusion, that, by the mere force of accumulation, and the inevitable pressure of quantity, the great globe itself must, at no very distant period, become a vast shapeless mass of pins.

As yet we have no signs or tokens of this impending catastrophe, and are entirely in the dark about the process that is insidiously conducting to it; and hence we ask, in solemn accents, WHAT BECOMES OF THE PINS? Where do they go to?—How do they get there? What are the attractive and repulsive forces to which they are subject after they drop from us? What are the laws that govern their wanderings? Do they dissolve and volatilize and come back again into the air, so that we are breathing pins without knowing it? Do they melt into the earth, and go to the roots of vegetables, so that every day of our lives we are unconsciously dining on them? The inquiry baffles all scholarship; and we are forced to put up with the obscure satisfaction which Hamlet applies to the world of apparitions, that there are more pins in unknown places and unsuspected shapes upon the earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.—*Selected.*

It costs a thousand dollars to advertise by the year in the London Times that which in this country would cost no more than fifty dollars for the same period, and that, too, in a paper of greater circulation.

Mock Auction.—Mr. J. F. O. Wilbar, of Greensborough, N. C., was fooled out of $225 in a mock auction store, at New York, on Tuesday.

A MODEL COUNTY.—At the late Term of the Superior Court of Warren county, there were but two cases on the State Docket, and not one on the Civil Docket. And there is not a drunkard or loafer in Warrenton, the county town.

How do the Lawyers live?

CENSUS OF ASHEVILLE.—Whites 412, free colored 10, slaves 387. Total 809.

The Incendiaries.—It will be seen by an article in this paper, that McBride & Co., the Ohio Abolitionists, who came into this State with the avowed purpose of inculcating their abolition doctrines, are attempting to attract some attention among the *better class* of the people in the "strong hold" in and about Jamestown, Guilford County. We are glad to see it, and hope the people will take these "wolves in sheep's clothing" under their special care, and teach them to respect our laws and our Institutions—"peaceably, if they can, forcibly, if they must."

The citizens of North Carolina are known to be an order-loving and law-abiding people, and we would by no means recommend a resort to violence in any case where a redress of grievances can be had in any other way. But, when a community is infested with a *lawless band*, whose operations are calculated to be destructive to life and property, and who, in the face of better knowledge, under the cloak of religion, after having been repeatedly warned with time after time, persist in their attempts at spreading fire and desolation throughout the land, that community would be justified, in our opinion, to rise in self-defence, and rid themselves of this intolerable a grievance, in the most speedy and effectual manner.

There was no disturbance at Jamestown last Sunday. McBride did not make his appearance. We presume the "*spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak!*"

Salem Press.

The Rev. Mr. Bellows, at a late supper given by the New York Academy of Design, in the course of a speech told the following anecdote:

"I do not wish to detain you longer, but will tell you an anecdote of an eccentric English painter. He found the lord chancellor one day gazing upon one of his pictures—one that he had just finished. It was the ruins of Tintern. The chancellor was so intent that he did not perceive the artist coming behind him, till he put his hand on his shoulder in that familiar way that artists are permitted to approach the aristocracy in England, for there they are regarded more as nobles than as common men. The artist exclaimed: 'Ah! you are admiring my picture!' The chancellor replied, 'Yes, but I do not intend to leave this hall till I am the owner.' The artist rejoined, 'This picture is already disposed of.' 'What! is it sold?' said the chancellor. 'I did not say it was sold,' interrupted the artist: 'I said it was disposed of. I happened to have a liking for the picture myself, and I have given directions that it shall be my shroud.' (Laughter.) 'I am much obliged to you for the information, said the chancellor, 'I shall have the resurrection after you before you are twenty-four hours in your grave.' (Roars of laughter.)"

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

From the "Prisoner's Friend for April.

We know not when a more singular case has been presented than the following from an English paper. It shows how likely judges and jurors are to be mistaken, and how often the innocent have been convicted:

A young gentleman, articled to an attorney in London, was tried on five indictments for different acts of theft. A person resembling the prisoner in size and general appearance had called at various shops in the metropolis, for the purpose of buying at jewelry, books, and other articles with the pretended intention of making purchases, but made off with the property placed before him while the shop-keepers were engaged in looking out the other articles. In each of these cases the prisoner was positively identified by several persons, while in a majority of them an alibi was clearly and positively established, as the young man was proved to be of orderly habits and irreproachable character, and under no temptation, from want of money, to resort to acts of dishonesty. Similar depredations on other tradesmen had been committed by a person resembling the prisoner, and those persons proved that though there was a considerable resemblance to the prisoner, he was not the person who had robbed them. The prisoner was convicted on one indictment, but acquitted on all the others; and the judges and jurors who tried the three last cases expressed their conviction that the prosecutor had been robbed by another person resembling the prisoner. A pardon was immediately procured in respect of that charge on which the conviction had taken place.

Not many months before the last mentioned case a respectable young man was tried for highway robbery committed in the neighborhood of Bethnal Green, in which neighborhood both he and the prosecutor resided. The prosecutor swore positively that the prisoner was the man who robbed him of his watch. The counsel for the prisoner called a genteel young woman, to whom the prisoner paid his addresses, who gave evidence which proved a complete alibi. The prosecutor was then ordered out of court, and in the interval another young man, of the name of Greenwood, who awaited his trial on a capital charge of felony, was introduced, and placed by the side of the prisoner. The prosecutor was again placed in the witness box, and addressed thus: "Remember, sir, the life of this young man depends upon your reply to the question I am about to put.—Will you swear again that the young man at the bar is the person who assaulted you?" The witness turned towards the dock, when, beholding two men so near alike, he became petrified with astonishment, dropped his hat, and was speechless for a time, but at length declined swearing to either.—The young man was of course acquitted. Greenwood was tried for another offence and executed; and a few hours before his death acknowledged that he had committed the robbery with which the other was charged.

Counterfeit Gold Dollars.—A number of such dollars are in circulation in Boston and Baltimore. They are admirably executed, and can only be detected by weighing, or in the usual way of testing by acid.

No less than *seven* steamers will leave New York for Liverpool during the month of May. Many of them have nearly all their berths taken already.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 25—Schr Alaric from New York. 26—Brig Leonice from New York. 28—Brigs John Dawson and B Young from New York. Marie Smith and Marcia from Gaudaloupe; Schrs E L B Wales from New York. Mora from Charleston. 29—Brig Catharine Nickols from New York. Schrs Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore, C D Ellis and Charles Mills from New York. 30—Brigs Annawon from Havana, Parthenon from New York. May 1—Br Barque Louth Esk from Liverpool; Brig Amazon from New York; Schr David Smith from Philadelphia.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1851.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session—Judge MANLY presiding. There are several Capital cases for trial.

THE PLANK ROAD.—HANDSOME RECEIPTS.—During the month of April the tolls collected on the Plank Road amounted to the handsome sum of $526 92.

For about a week of the month tolls were collected on 33 miles. For the previous part of the month, on 18 miles only.

We refer the reader to the advertisement of the Board of Directors, giving notice of the opening of Books for subscription to the additional $100,000 of stock authorized by the charter. It will be seen that the amounts subscribed on the several lines are to be appropriated only to the construction of roads on those lines. This is a wise resolution. It will, we hope, spur up the several communities interested to a strong and successful effort to raise the amounts necessary to secure this valuable improvement to themselves. Upon each community it will depend whether to have a road or not. No one will be deterred from subscribing by any fear that his money will be used for any other than his own immediate work. Let the public spirited citizens who are interested go to work, and all the roads can and will be built. Let them bear in mind, that where the Road has been finished, property has risen in value more than the cost of the road.

We refer also to the opening of Books of subscription to the Road to Raleigh. We understand that it is the determination of the Commissioners to go to work and build the Road as far as the money subscribed will go, confiding in the popularity of such works to carry it through to Raleigh at no distant day.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Gov. Reid, President Ex-officio of the Literary Board, has published a Statement of the Spring Distribution of the net Income of the Literary Fund among the various Counties, according to the Census. The entire amount is $45,274 14, and the neighboring counties receive as follows:—

Alamance,	612 90	Moore,	513 16
Anson,	646 98	New Hanover,	857 94
Bladen,	481 98	Orange,	901 44
Brunswick,	357 12	Randolph,	903 96
Chatham,	494 10	Richmond,	476 16
Columbus,	318 42	Rowan,	739 02
Cumberland,	1,063 38	Robeson,	664 74
Darlin,	666 54	Sampson,	733 68
Duplin,	419 82	Stokes,	512 34
Davidson,	854 04	Surry,	698 76
Forsyth,	638 04	Stanly,	382 62
Guilford,	1,107 90	Union,	555 84
Johnston,	713 10	Wake,	1,268 82
Montgomery,	371 76	Wayne,	688 74

THE COUNTY OF HOOPER REJECTED!—On Monday last the vote was taken in the counties of Robeson and Richmond, on the law of the Legislature to create a new county out of portions of those two. The proposition was rejected by an overwhelming majority. A friend has furnished us with the official returns, as follows:—

	Against new Co.	For new Co.
Robeson county	818	301
Richmond do.	419	159
	1237	460
	460	
Majority	777	

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—In our last we published the President's Proclamation against this intended violation of the laws and of the duties which one nation owes to another. Circumstances, both North and South, show that there was cause for the warning which the President has gave to the violators of the laws, and for the exhortations he made to the public officers to arrest them.

Besides the many young men who started for the rendezvous in Georgia, it is evident that hundreds were enlisted in the piratical enterprize in the Northern cities. The Steamer which was seized at New York was found to have powder, military stores, provisions, &c. secreted under rubbish in the hold.

From 100 to 200 men were congregated at Staten Island, among whom a police officer discovered as a native of Poland, mixed, and induced five of them to turn State's evidence. On their testimony six of the leaders were arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $3000 each.—They were mostly foreigners, some of them the Hungarians, who have lately been received in this country with so much kindness, of which their present conduct shows them to have been unworthy.

These Staten Island men, and some hundreds of others who have been lounging about the wharves in New York, evidently belonging to the same band, are said by the N. Y. papers to look more like pirates than patriots."

It is to be hoped that the timely and wise precautions of the government have frustrated this criminal scheme. If the expedition had sailed, it is scarcely possible that any thing but defeat and death could have awaited it. The Secretary of the Navy has the Home Squadron so posted as to have intercepted the pirates.—But, if by chance they had made their way to Cuba, they would have been met there by an immense force, fully prepared for the encounter, and no quarter would have been shown, nor would this government have interfered to save the life of any one engaged.

"OBSERVE GOOD FAITH AND JUSTICE TOWARDS ALL NATIONS."—Such was the farewell advice of WASHINGTON to his countrymen. Such however, is not the doctrine of those who, in the present day, profess to be democrats. According to the organ of North Carolina Locofocoism, we must go abroad and rob and plunder, or America will no longer be "the land of the free and the home of the brave." The Standard says:

"President Fillmore has issued another Proclamation against the Cuban expedition. It was no crime, in 1776, in Frenchmen and Germans to assist the American Colonies in achieving their liberties; but it is now an unpardonable offence, in the estimation of President Fillmore, for Americans to aid the downtrodden Cubans in their efforts to free themselves from the yoke of despotism. So we go. Are we not going backwards? Is this indeed "the land of the free and the home of the brave"?

Can the democracy of North Carolina assent to such doctrine as this? Let them reflect, before they yield themselves to its advocacy. What does it mean? What will be its effect? Let us see.

According to the Standard, we have a right to judge that people are "downtrodden", that the Cubans are "laboring under the yoke of despotism." So we have. But it claims that we may therefore excite them to rebellion, assist them to throw off the rule of a nation with which we are at peace—trample upon the laws of the United States and of all nations, and violate every principle of justice,—because a WHIG President has attempted to fulfill his sworn duty. But if we thus despise the law and its executors, what have Southern men to expect?

If we have the right to interfere with the internal affairs of other nations, by what reason can we object to the interference of others with our own? Suppose England chooses to consider our slaves as a "down trodden" race, and should therefore attempt to incite them to rebellion, and to assist them with arms and men, how can we object, if the Standard's doctrine be correct? To come nearer home; with what face can we denounce the "higher law" doctrines of Northern abolitionists, with what reason can we complain of their contempt of legal and constitutional obligations, if Southern men are guilty of the same misdeeds of which we complain? Yet such is the conduct of the Standard. It sets itself up, as a peculiar guardian of Southern rights, and yet hand in hand with the fanatics of the North, it advocates a "higher law," with all its ruinous and disorganizing consequences.

But we cannot believe that on this subject the Standard speaks for its party in this State. There is too much honesty, too much respect for the law in North Carolina to allow such doctrines to obtain any control amongst us. The people of North Carolina will obey the laws, and, despite the teachings of the Standard, they will "observe good faith and justice towards all nations."

The Convention of Virginia has rejected the proposition to apportion representation in the Legislature according to white population. The vote was 65 to 56.

DON VALENCIA AGAIN!—We have a letter from Vicksburg, giving an account of the doings of this fashionable impostor in that city, of his exposure by one of the papers of that city, of his great indignation thereat, his exhibition of letters &c. to show his genuineness. The miserable scamp can show any number of these, for he manufactures them at will. His numerous *friends* will be grieved to hear that he was still suffering from that "wound in his side" of which he made so much, whilst here.

We hope he will find quarters in some Penitentiary before long, as it is high time his career was brought to a close.

MODERN WONDERS.—There is a steam Propeller now nearly finished at New York, which is intended to ply between that city and Liverpool, as a freight boat, which may be regarded as one of the wonders of modern improvement. She is of 2,700 tons measurement, and is to be driven by an iron screw *ten feet in diameter*, (not circumference.) Her boilers weigh, *each*, nearly one hundred thousand pounds, being many tons heavier than those of any steamer heretofore built; and yet they are transferred from the shore to the depths of the vessel as quietly as the winding up of a clock, by the power of a single horse, attached to Bishop's patent boom derrick!

ANOTHER.—A Locomotive has been plying on the Rail Road between Washington and Baltimore, propelled by *Electro-Magnetic* power, at a speed of nineteen miles an hour. This may be the beginning of the end of steam.

And now, to pass "from the sublime to the ridiculous," let us introduce the following advertisement, which we find in a Northern paper:

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD DISCOVERED—BATCHELOR'S LIQUID HAIR DYE.—This invaluable and wonderful Dye will positively color the hair, eyebrows, or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. This hair dye is more easily applied than any article of the kind known in Europe or America, and is entirely free from unpleasant odor. Its effect upon the hair is merely to change it from red or gray to a beautiful and permanent black or brown. Druggists and fancy storekeepers should call and examine this article, as it is known and asked for in every city in the Union.

And so forth!

SUMNER THE ABOLITION SENATOR.—The Locofoco papers abound with fallacies, which are so inconsistent with each other that it is rather surprising their conductors should put them forth, or their readers credit them.

As samples. The Washington Union says that Sumner, the man just elected to the U. S. Senate in Massachusetts, is a Whig. The same paper says that the Whig party in Massachusetts are abolitionists. Now every body admits that Sumner is one of the rankest sort of abolitionists. Then why did not the Whig party, if they are abolitionists, unite upon Sumner, and elect him?

Again: If Sumner were a Whig, why did the Locofocos unite with the abolitionists in electing him? They have plenty of abolitionists in their own ranks in Massachusetts.—Rantoul and Morton for instance—without going out among the Whigs to look for a candidate. The Locofocos in the Massachusetts Legislature entered into a base coalition with the abolitionists by which they agreed to elect an abolitionist to the Senate for six years, and they did elect him. The vote for Sumner was, 112 free soilers, 79 locofocos, and 1 Whig, who voted under instructions! Yet the Union would have its readers believe, that the Whigs of Massachusetts are abolitionists, and the Locos not!

Again: The Union accuses Mr. Fillmore of being an abolitionist. And yet it is notorious, as the Union itself shows, that Sumner and the Abolitionists at the North abuse him without stint. Strange, certainly, that one abolitionist should be in such bad odour with the others of that sect!

The following is from a speech of Sumner, Oct. 3d, 1850, in denunciation of Fillmore and the Fugitive Act:—

"Into the immortal catalogue of National Crimes this act has now passed, drawing with it, by an inexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name to the Bill, and breathed into it that final breath without which it would have no life.

"Other Presidents may be forgotten, but the name signed to the Fugitive Slave Bill will never be forgotten. There are depths of infamy as there are heights of fame; better far for him had he never been born; better far for his memory and for the good name of his children had he never been President."

The N. Y. Evening Post, which is now the authorized organ of the Democratic party in that city, thus announces the election of Sumner:—

"Charles Sumner, the candidate of the Free Soil and Democratic party for the vacant seat in the United States Senate, has been elected, and Mr. Winthrop, the candidate of the manufacturing and pro-slavery interest, has been defeated.

"We have classed him with the Democrats, because that, on all the issues which have been made between him and his opponents, in the Legislature, he has occupied a Democratic position, and we have no doubt that all his sympathies and convictions will lead him to maintain that position.

"His election likewise adds one to the small band of inflexibles in the United States Senate, who cannot be made to yield one inch of principle in defence or toleration of slavery."

We add the following from the Boston Commonwealth:—

"Not a Whig voted for Sumner, from beginning to end, except Mr. Borden, of Fall River, who voted under instructions."

The Methodist Church suit will be tried in New York on the 10th inst. The lawyers on each side are very able. For the Methodist Church South, Daniel Webster, Reverdy Johnson and Daniel Lord. For the Northern branch Rufus Choate, E. L. Fancher and Geo. Wood.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated,

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25, 1851.

DEAR SIRS: Supposing you feel concerned in the position which South Carolina has assumed, I venture to address you on this painfully interesting topic.

A Convention of Delegates from the various Southern rights associations is to meet in Charleston early in May. The political complexion of these delegates is already ascertained. They will come from the country determined to press the immediate action of the State, and will seem to embody the public sentiment of S. Carolina. But when we recollect how entirely these local caucuses are governed by a few men, and these men, such as are most favorable to immediate action on the part of the State, we can readily understand how it is, that a large portion of the reflecting and more prudent of our citizens will be wholly unrepresented. Still there will be *some* persons in this convention, or rather caucus, who will strenuously oppose immediate secession. In the city of Charleston, a large majority are strongly opposed to any rash or violent measures. When the country delegates come to the city, and mingle with those who are at least as much interested as themselves in the welfare of the South, and who have had better opportunities for ascertaining the hopelessness of drawing any other State to our support, there is good reason to hope and believe for some modification of their extreme opinions, and that this meeting, from which so much mischief has been anticipated, will result in positive good. On the other hand, there is some reason to fear the *leaven* which these ardent country gentlemen may infuse into those of our citizens who, from motives of caution, are disposed to remain quiet. But the operation of those external causes, such as the total absence of all sympathy in the entire south with South Carolina, must make the most desperate of our secessionists pause in their career. The reasonableness of the policy of waiting for the co-operation of other States, where there is the most absolute identity of interests, must strike the most ultra of our secessionists with great force.

The public mind in our State is beginning to be aroused to the imminent danger to every industrial pursuit with which separate secession is fraught. Men who have been quiet and silent under the movements of our politicians, are beginning to wake up.

The expression by these men, of these adverse opinions, is beginning to tell upon the public mind, and a more wholesome re-action of public sentiment is beginning to be seen and felt.—Were it not that our politicians have placed the State in a most awkward dilemma, there is little reason to doubt, no action would be attempted. It is the discredit which would result from an apparent abandonment of their perilous position that prevents many from deserting the ranks of the secessionists. The great difficulty of retreating gracefully will induce many men to urge the most violent action; and indeed constitutes, in my judgment, the great peril of our position.

But I trust there is wisdom and patriotism enough still left to enable us to escape the dangers which now surround us, and to guard our gallant little State from the blighting influence of her discontented politicians. We have passed as I think, the turning point; and every day will add to the numbers of those who have taken a "second sober thought," respecting our political relations.

HOW PUBLIC OPINION IS MANUFACTURED.

From the "Southern Patriot" of April 25.

We understand that our friends, the Secessionists, in Greenville, and members of the Southern Rights Association, advertised for a meeting in the Court-House last Saturday evening, and, after some delay and "drumming," they collected some fifteen persons, and thereupon proceeded to appoint fifteen delegates to represent Greenville in the Charleston Convention on the first Monday in May. Here are fifteen persons appointing themselves and others to represent a district voting 2000 strong in a Convention, which it is said, is to set the ball of revolution in motion, and prepare the way for secession by the State Convention next winter. This meeting, with all its proceedings, goes forth to the world as public opinion, and will be so reported in all the papers of the State. This is only one instance in a hundred of the mode in which public opinion has been manufactured by a few for the many throughout the State. The secession resolutions in Anderson were passed at a meeting of not more than thirty or forty persons, as we have been credibly informed.—Pretty much the same thing occurred, we understand, in Columbia.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—Judge Baxter of Georgia, has decided that the dying declarations of a man cannot be given in evidence on a trial for murder.

In the case of Lovet, accused of murder, the prisoner's counsel contended that the sixth article of amendment to the U. S. Constitution, guarantied to every man accused of a crime, the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him, &c. &c. To admit as evidence the dying declarations of the murdered man, would be a virtual denial of this right. The court agreeing with the counsel, ruled out the testimony and the prisoner was discharged.

BLANK VOTES.—Three U. S. Senators, Messrs. Mallory, James and Sumner, have been elected by the use of blank votes. In Florida, Mr. Yulee on the first ballot, received a clear majority, *excluding blank votes*. But the Legislature decided *not* to exclude, and on a subsequent ballot Mr. Mallory was elected. Mr. Yulee contests the election.

In Rhode Island, Gen. James was elected in the same manner. And in Massachusetts, Chas. Sumner has been elected by *not counting* blank votes.

If Mr. Sumner is elected legally, Mr. Yulee must also be entitled to a seat. The Senate will have to decide the point, and either Mr. Mallory or Mr. Sumner will be sent home.

VERY GOOD.—Several mercantile firms of Boston, finding their business suffering seriously from the resistance to the laws in that city, have been compelled to establish branches of their stores in New York. And every species of business, says the Boston Transcript, either has been or is likely to be affected by the very general and prompt measures which the South has taken in cutting off the supplies. The Boston Art Union has received a number of refusals from the South to act as Agencies, or have any thing to do with Boston.

COTTON FROM LIBERIA.—The British government has an agent at Monrovia experimenting upon the capacity of that country for raising cotton. The success attending its cultivation is stated to be beyond the expectation of its warmest friends. A vessel was about to be loaded with cotton for England.

A Convention of free colored people in Maryland has resolved to send two persons to Liberia to examine the country, with a view to emigration if their report prove satisfactory.

Hugh G. Lucas is appointed Postmaster at McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, N. C., in place of W. B. Jordan, resigned.

Marcus Erwin, Esq. a member of the Legislature from Buncombe, has become Editor of the Asheville News.

TORNADO AT RALEIGH.—It is reported here that a Tornado on Sunday unroofed the large Bookstore of Mr. Turner, and did other damage. We have been unable to obtain full particulars.

LATE FROST.—We understand that considerable Frost was seen here this morning.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—The prompt apology of the Journal for the grievous offence of "coupling the names of the Raleigh Standard and the Fayetteville Observer" together, is accepted.

We beg to make a like explicit apology for the squib we indulged in on the Journal's dog and hog story.—at least so far as regards the Journal. To the ugly animal with the "felonious looking countenance" we have no apology to make. Honor bright, Mr. Journal! did you not have in your mind when you penned that article, your controversy with the Standard? [Our apology to the Journal is made the more proper by the courteous reply of that paper to the Raleigh Register.]

The Journal's reply to the Standard is a strange compound. It insinuates that the editor of the Standard is not "a gentleman of good sense," charges him with being "a self-appointed organ," attempting to "dictate to," and "lecture," and "read out of the party," the Journal. The Journal defends its own course, fiercely declares that it will not be dictated to, charges the Standard with "disturbing the harmony of the party," and then—what a fall was there!—softsawders the Standard, pleads for conciliation and good feeling for the future, hopes to be excused whereinsoever it may have been wrong, and cheerfully forgives and forgets all that may have seemed to it wrong in the course of the Standard! And so endeth that chapter!

But the Journal is down upon Gen. Saunders. This is too good to be lost. It quotes the account of the General's Petersburg speech, which we remarked upon last week, and adds,—

"Gen. Saunders showed the vast accession of trade *Petersburg* would receive from the building of the North Carolina Central Railroad, for which this State is to give *two millions of dollars*. But that is nothing to what comes. "He assured the people of Petersburg that if the R. & G. Road was permitted to go down, the people of North Carolina would be forced—[mark the word, *forced*]—to build up a market within their own State, and send to that market the produce which has heretofore been sold in this city," meaning Petersburg. The people will be *forced*. In Heaven's name, what did the people of North Carolina give two millions of dollars for but to build up her own markets, when she might have had the Charlotte and Danville Road for nothing? And yet we find Gen. Saunders talking about being *forced*, as though it were a dreadful alternative, instead of a consummation devoutly to be wished, and for the attainment of which the Legislature had given two millions of dollars. In 1834–5, we think, this same General Saunders stood sponsor for the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad, with banking privileges.—He introduced Mr. Memminger, the South Carolina drummer for that scheme, to the floor of the Assembly, and urged the passage of the measure, assigning near about the same reasons —namely, that in case of its failure, the State would be *forced* to build up a market within her own borders. Let it be understood that Gen. Saunders is the type of a certain class of internal improvement editors and politicians of both parties in the centre of the State. They seem to regard the Central Road simply as a feeder for the Raleigh and Gaston—the Raleigh and Gaston as a tributary to the Virginia markets. Were we right or were we wrong in saying that North Carolina has a Virginia garrison in her State Capital—that the Editors there have Virginia feelings? We were right. With the lights before us we could come to no other conclusion, for the tone of Gen. S. is no new thing. As for the Central Road, with the ultimate disposal which is sought to be made of it, we regard *that* as no boon at all; nor is the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road a Wilmington work—at any rate the influences that carried it through lay far West of the Cape Fear. The Deep River is a good work, and will benefit Wilmington."

We are surprised at this turning a cold shoulder to our Plank Road. But every man is entitled to his own opinion.

One word more. The Journal is entirely mistaken in supposing that we had any unkind feeling towards Mr. Jones, the State's Proxy.—Our friends here know very well that the reverse was the fact. Circumstances had impressed us with a decided personal respect and regard for him. It was not we who made him ridiculous. He performed that office for himself.

Political Movements in Georgia.—Our information from the State of Georgia is that the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens declines being a candidate for Governor, and recommends to the "Union" party, of which he is a zealous member, to support Ex-Speaker Cobb for that office. It gives us pleasure to notice this instance of fraternization of the leading members of the old parties in Georgia upon the great platform of the Union—the broadest and the firmest that any party can stand upon.

Mr. Cobb himself is nobly doing his duty as a true and faithful citizen of the United States. The speeches which he is delivering are distinguished by great ability and force, and are listened to with marked respect and attention.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Samuel E. Sewall, the Free-soil candidate for Congress in the second district, Mass. has withdrawn from the canvass, and recommends his friends to support Mr. Rantoul, (Dem.) who, he says, has borne such noble testimony against the fugitive slave law.

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 5. 70-tf

Wood and Blacksmith Shop.—The subscriber having secured the services of a first rate Wagon, Cart and Plough Maker, is prepared to execute all work in that line with despatch and neatness. Particular attention given to repairing.

Also, attached to the Wood Shop is a Blacksmith Shop, where all Blacksmith's work will be done at the shortest notice, and warranted to please. Shop on Maxwell street, a short distance South of E. W. Willkings's Store.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1851. 70-3w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday the 30th instant.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

May 5, 1851. 70tf

☞ The Register will copy.

Greensborough Female College.

Commencement.

THE Examination of the Classes in Greensborough Female College will begin at 9 o'clock on Monday, the 2d of June, and occupy three successive days.

The Board of Trustees will convene in their Room on Tuesday, the 3d, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Address before the two Literary Societies will be delivered on Wednesday, the 4th, by Robert P. Dick, Esq.

The Commencement Exercises will take place on Thursday the 5th of June.

CHAS. F. DEEMS, President.

May 1, 1851. 70-tlJ

GREAT BAND OF VILLAINS.—The Grand Jury at Detroit has found true bills against forty-five men, lawyers, doctors, keepers of the Penitentiary, &c., who were shown by incontrovertible testimony to belong to an organized band of horse thieves, counterfeiters, and rogues generally, located in Jackson county, Michigan.—These had all been arrested and were in jail.—A number of others were said to have been arrested also, and were on their way to jail.

IN EARNEST.—Mr. Potter, the owner of the fugitive Sims, gave a dinner to the Boston Marshals who carried him back to Georgia. One of the Marshals proposed the following toast:

The North and the South: May the links of the chain that binds their Union be stronger than ever—the abolitionists pitched into h——l, and Bunker Hill Monument rolled against the gate.

Savannah News.

MARRIED,

In this county on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Mr. ABSALOM MARSH and Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Daniel and Ann Butler.

In Richmond county, on the 8th ult., by the Rev. R. S. Ledbetter, Mr. WILLIAM EWING, Sr. to Miss JANE McINTYRE, all of Richmond.

In the vicinity of Harrisonburg, on the 14th ult., by S. R. Hawley, Esq., Mr. HECTOR STRICKLAND to Miss ELVIAN GAINEY, daughter of Haywood Gainey.

In Sampson county, on the 25th ult., by his father, Mr. HARRIS SPELL, to Miss MARY M., daughter of Robert Tew, Esq.

In Chatham county, on the 23d ult., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Avent, by Elias Bryan, Esq., Dr. WM. H. HUGHES to Miss JACOBINA AVENT, all of said county.

In Franklin county, on the 9th ult., by Rev. Thomas S. Campbell, Mr. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt county, to Miss BETTIE DAVIS, daughter of Dr. T. J. Davis, of Franklin county.

In Duplin county, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Mr. HENRY E. RHODES, of Jones county, to Miss MARTHA PEARSALL, of Duplin county.

In Duplin county, in March last, by Gibson Sloan, Esq. Mr. RANDOLPH GROVES, to Miss EMMY RITTY ANNE ELIZA MOURNING RETURAH MARY ELIZABETH JULIA ANNE CAROLINE PASTIEUR LINA PUCKETT, daughter of Rev. J. Puckett.—*Wilm'n Journal.*

DIED,

In Orange county, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. HUGH CURRIE, aged about 88 years, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Sampson county, on the 27th ult., ABRAM NAILER, Sr., aged 81 years, leaving between 95 and 100 children, grand-children, and great grand-children. He had been a member of the Baptist Church 40 years. [Com.

At Mocksville, on the 16th ult., in the 17th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE T. BROWN, wife of Mr. Andrew Brown.

On the 13th ult., Mrs. ANN N. McNEELY, widow of the late David McNeeley, aged 50 years and two months.

In Cherokee county, N. C., on the 14th ult., Mr. SAMUEL REED, aged 101 years; one among the last of the brave Revolutioners of '76. He was a native of North Carolina, and fought at the Eutaw Springs, Monmouth, Guilford Court House, King's Mountain, and several other places; he also served one campaign in the last war with England, in 1812.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of her father in Davidson county, Miss LEONORA MOCK, daughter of Charles Mock. The deceased had just passed her eighteenth year, and died of consumption.

In Guilford county, on the 15th ult., LEVI BENNETT, aged about 60 years.

In Alamance county, on the 20th ult., DAVID BENNETT, aged 58 years.

In New Hanover county, on the 24th ultimo, ISHAM A. STRONG, Esq. aged 57 years.

In Sampson county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. MAHALA VAIL, wife of Edward Vail, aged 42 years, leaving a husband and five promising children to mourn her melancholy and deeply regretted fate.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 6.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	10 a 10½
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10 a 10½	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	8 a 9	Oats,	50
Corn,	80 a 85	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	81	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Sales of Virgin TURPENTINE the past week at 3 50, 3 00 and 2 50, according to quality. Towards the close of the week, 2 70 was the most that could be had for the best quality. Yellow Dip 1 90 to 2 10; Hard 1 00. Small sales spirits turpentine at 28 to 30 cts.

Nothing particular to notice in the market during the past week, except that the news noticed in our last had the effect of settling cotton to present quotations, at which spinners took hold freely. It is still above shippers' views.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 9 to 11. Corn 70 to 75. Lard 11 to 11½. River Lumber—Sales of 2 rafts of scantling at $5; 1 do. flooring boards at $12 per M. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 25 to 2 30; Virgin 3 00 to 3 05; Hard 1 30; Tar 1 25 to 1 40; Spirits 28. Shipping Timber $10 to $12; prime mill 8 25 to 8 50; ordinary 5 25 to 6 00; inferior 2 60.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6½ to 9¾.

At Charleston, sales of Cotton at 7 to 11¼, chiefly at 9 to 10¼. Middling to good middling 9¼ to 10, a fall of ¼.

At New Orleans middling 9¼ to 10. At Columbia 6¾ to 9¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,064,552 bales, against 1,829,969 last year. Increase 234,583.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 30—Steamer Rowan, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Hall & Hall, W H Lutterloh, T S Lutterloh, L F Carr, J Waddill, Jr, J & T Waddill, B Rose & Son, Enoch Hall, O Hadley, Ray & Pearce, Cedar Falls Co, Prof M Fetter, Miss M A Costin, J T Wilbar, P F Pescud, Jno D Williams, M W Jessup, M W McNair & Co, H & E J Lilly, J P Smith, J Cowles, Turner & Tomlin, G Womack, H Ogden, J R & J Sloan, Charles Banks, J S Lucas, J A Cameron, Jenkins & Roberts, J Dodd, J Creechy, J McInis.

May 2—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for E J Hale & Son, Steel & Shortridge, J Huske, Wall & McDonald, A H Whitfield, J W Baker, D McNeill, A Smith, G McNeill, Rockfish Co, S J Hinsdale, J H & J Martine, J B Troy, N L Stith, L B Walker, J & F Garrett, W McIntyre, A A McKethan, N K McDuffie, Cook & Johnson, W Murphy & Co, T Smith, L A Owen, J D Williams, A Smith, W T Jessup, J G Sutton, Cook & Taylor, A Jones, B Freeman, Kate Walker, H A London & Co, H W C Bostwick, Brown, Fraley & Co, J & J A McDonald, G W Brown, T C Pfohl, H Branson & Son, J Brooksbank, Union Manuf Co, Fayetteville Mills, C B Mallett, R M Orrell, J McRae, P Taylor.

May 4—Steamer Graham, with boat Cumberland in tow, and goods for R A Stuart, E Belo, J Bonner, Jas McIver, S D Mure & Son, J & F Garret, J H Coffman, J S Lucas, D P Weir, W McIntyre, F & H Fries, W M Davis & Co, W T Horne, S W Whitaker, Mickle & Ashe, Murchison, Reid & Co, J D Williams, G McNeill, Mrs N M Hill, H Holland, Barnhart, Hix & Co, J & B G Worth, J Piggit, J Kendall, Union Manuf Co, R Gray, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, J Cheek, W S Gilmer, J R & J Sloan, J H Faust, F M Leach & Co, Faust & Troy, J A Craven, J A Baldwin, Porter & Ogden, E Murray & Son, W J McConnel, Hall, Sackett & Co, C T Haigh & Son, J T O Willbar, Holt, Murray & Co, Dr E P Peschal.

May 5—Steamer Brothers, Capt. Banks.

OFFICE F. & W. P. R. CO.,
Fayetteville, April 29, 1851.

To Carpenters & Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Office, until the 15th day of May next, for the construction of three Toll Houses on the line of the Road of this Company, between Carthage and Ashborough.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, until that day, for the construction of a Bridge across Bear Creek in the county of Moore. The Bridge is to be a single span, of 120 feet, with *stone* abutments, and covered. Plans and specifications for the entire work can be seen at this Office.

F. COOPER, Engineer

70] F. & W. P. R. Co.

PROPOSALS

FOR building a fire proof Store on the North East corner of Market Square, will be received by the subscriber until the 1st day of June next. Plans and specification will be exhibited on application to

JAMES JENKINS.

May 3, 1851. 70-3w

Carolinian copy 3 times.

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE,
May 1, 1851.

BOOKS of Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Dollars' increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be opened on the 20th day of May, and remain open for the space of thirty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the President and Directors.

At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, and Angus R. Kelly.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Hugh McCain, Jonathan Worth, and A. H. Marsh.

At Normal College, under the direction of B. Craven, John S. Brown, and Daniel W. Crabb.

At Jamestown, under the direction of Geo. C. Mendenhall, Dr. S. G. Coffin, and Jonathan W. Field.

At Salem, under the direction of Francis Fries, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. J. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, and Darius H. Starbuck.

At Mount Airy, under the direction of Allen Denny, Robert S. Gilmer, and Job Worth.

At Lexington, under the direction of H. R. Duesenbury, Alfred G. Foster, W. R. Holt, Jno. P. Mabry, and John W. Thomas.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Lemuel Bingham, G. A. Miller, and Dr. Wm. H. Beatty.

At Statesville, under the direction of Thos. H. McRorie, J. B. Stockton, and J. S. McCubbins.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Jos. F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Deep River, under the direction of Chas. Chalmers, Wm. Watson, P. G. Evans, Robt. A. Stuart, and L. J. Haughton.

At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simeon Colton, John W. McKay, and Alex'r D. McLean.

At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, and Jesse H. Lindsay.

It is proposed by the President and Directors of this Company, that all subscriptions made at Summerville shall be used only in constructing a branch from a point on the main line, to be selected by the Stockholders, to Summerville.

That for all subscriptions made on Deep River, the amount to be solely applied in building a branch from the main stem to a point to be selected by the subscribers on Deep River.

That all subscriptions made at Greensborough, shall be applied only in building a branch to Greensborough.

That all the subscriptions on the main line from a point common to both Salem and Lexington, to the Virginia line, be applied solely to building the main stem via Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line.

That all the subscriptions made West of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building the branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville.

Each branch to become part of the main work, and each Shareholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

[Countersigned.]

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. [70tf

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. J. WORD presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its environs, and respectfully announces to them that it is his wish to open a School, if sufficient patronage can be obtained.

Mr. Word returns his acknowledgments with a due sense of grateful feeling for the liberal support hitherto awarded him in Fayetteville. He will exert himself yet more to merit their patronage. Those that took lessons with him last season, will be charged half price only. A subscription list is left at the Fayetteville Hotel, where terms can be made known.

May 3, 1851. 70-2wpd

Doct. KENNEDY, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is in town, and would be glad to wait on all requiring his services. He begs leave to say, that having lost so much time during his last two visits, and having disappointed many of his friends, by having to run about to do his operations, he will be compelled to confine himself more to his Office than he has heretofore. He hopes by doing so to accommodate all, as his stay will be short in consequence of his engagements elsewhere. He would recommend persons wishing to see him to apply early.

☞ Office in the Fayetteville Hotel.

May 5, 1851. 70tf

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina,

will be held in St. John's Church, Fayetteville, on the last Wednesday in May—the 28th day of the month.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 5, 1851. 70tC

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Herald, Newbernian, Salisbury Watchman, North State Whig, and Old North State, please copy.

English Reports in Law and Equity.

Proposals by LITTLE & BROWN, for publishing by subscription a New Series of LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

THE want of some system by which the decisions and judicial opinions of the several Courts of Law and Equity in England can be more promptly and cheaply furnished to the legal profession in this country, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged.

The subscribers propose to republish these reports in full, as fast as they appear in England, and can be received here. They will contain reports of cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the several Courts of Equity, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy, including also the Election Cases, the Crown Cases Reserved, and the Railway and Canal Cases.

These Reports will be published in monthly numbers or par

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such very encouraging inducements, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18tf

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.

March 24, 1851. 64-tf

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned: has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and N. Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well-known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose.—After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow and Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 31, 1851. 58-3m

PLANTS.

I HAVE a few dozen DAHLIAS, very double and magnificent kinds, all colors, striped, shaded, and tipped, 10 to 25 cents each. Also, a fine assortment of CHRISANTHEMUMS, 5 to 15 cents each.

Now is the time to plant from Pots, Roses, Cape Jessamines, single Japonicas, Gold Plant, Salvias, Lantanas, and many other showy Plants, of all which a cheap and choice assortment is now ready for delivery.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

P. S. CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, Ladies' Steel Hoes, Buist's Flower Garden Directory, Flower Pots and Tubs.

☞ A Rhododendron now in bloom.

April 7, 1851. 66tf

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

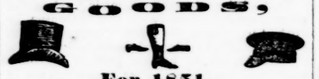
Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1¼ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.
GROCERIES.
25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,



For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie street,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh BUTTER and EGGS generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of *Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.*

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook and Taylor's, Hay street.

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-(8Spd

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Black, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Eratus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Marble Factory.

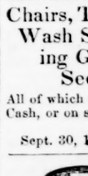
By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

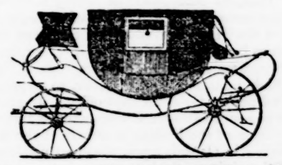
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

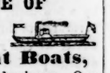
THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

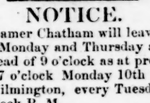
ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

NEW BOOKS.

LEIGH HUNT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; Poetry of the Waverly Novels; Harper's Magazine, and International ditto, April Nos.: Alton Locke; Lavengro, Putnam's cheap edition; Mansfield's Mexican War, illustrated, cheap and bound editions; Geddes on Plank Roads; Complete Farmer and Gardener, by Fessenden; Yountt & Martin on Cattle; New Masonic Trestle Board; Freemason's Manual; Masonic Chart; Freemason's Monitor; Goldsmith's Works; McLellan on the Interpretation of Scriptures; McCosh on Divine Government; McGuffy's Readers, second and third parts; Davies' Surveying; Gunn's Domestic Medicine, &c. &c. Just received by

April 14. E. J. HALE & SON.

Encourage the Home Department.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and the fashionable public generally, that they have just received their SPRING AND SUMMER REPORT of New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, and would tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuation from all who may want to have just the thing in the way of a good fitting Coat, Pants, or Vest. No pains will be spared in giving entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. Their prices low for cash or note.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building, Hay street.

March 15, 1851. 63-3m

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. PHILLIPS and ROB'T WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS, *Confectioner,*

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *Commission & Forwarding Merchant,*

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, O. S. BALDWIN, } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER, Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

Cutlery and Guns.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.,)

IMPORTERS,

166 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE on hand a very full stock of CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of which will be offered to buyers or put up to order at the very lowest prices. ☞ An examination solicited.

Feb. 25. 61-13w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

D. & W. McLaur

HAVE just received a seasonable ass of GOODS, consisting of Prints hams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tartan Mu Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid glo siery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Line bric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cot and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and Linen Drillings; fine French double wi and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Sh Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes ware and Cutlery; with a great variety we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sug
Loaf and Crushed
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAU

April 7, 1851. 66

BOOTS AND SHOES

WE are receiving our Spring and S supply of BOOTS and SHOES, co ing of a very large and splendid assort the latest fashions; embracing a very gr riety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys', Children's and Servants' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels Window Shades. Calf, Morocco, Goat, Binding and Pad Skins; Lasts, Shoe T Sparables, &c., &c.

☞ Our Stock, which is very extensi bought direct from the Manufacturers most favorable terms. Country Merchan others wishing to purchase articles in o are requested to examine our assortment will sell very cheap for CASH, or to cus who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & C

April 8, 1851. 66tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

10,000 feet of White Oak Scantli by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Furn

March 3, 1851. 62

INSTITUTION FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BL

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Carolina Institution give notice, t Department will be opened for the rece of the BLIND, at the commencement of Session on the 15th of July. It is hig sirable that early notice should be given of who may wish to enter this department, der that the necessary arrangements m made.

Applications for admission from Deaf or Blind persons, must be made to Wm Cooke, Principal of the Institution, w furnish all necessary information.

Select Classical Schoo

THE Subscriber intends to open a Sc for Boys on the 16th of July next mance country, 13 miles West of Hillsb and 20 miles North-West of Chapel Hill.

The design is to have a School in whic may be thoroughly prepared for College business, in a situation remote from te tions to idleness or vice. The number o lars will be limited to thirty, who will be families in the immediate vicinity of the my, two in a room. He will be assisted W. WILSON, A. B.

TERMS.—$75 per Session in advan Board, Tuition, Room, Bed and Bedding and Washing.

Circulars, containing further informati be obtained on application to Rev. A. W D. D., at Hillsborough, N. C., until Ja and after that at Burnt Shop, Alamance N. C. ALEX. WILS

Hillsborough, April 9, 1851.